

**The Times Dispatch**  
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.  
Business Office: 115 E. Main Street.  
South Richmond: 1000 Hull Street.  
Petersburg Bureau: 100 N. Sycamore Street.  
Lynchburg Bureau: 115 Eighth Street.  
BY MAIL: One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
Daily with Sunday: \$4.00 12.00 11.00 11.00  
Daily without Sunday: 4.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
Sunday edition only: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—  
Daily with Sunday: 15 cents  
Daily without Sunday: 10 cents  
Sunday edition only: 5 cents  
Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

**TAFT'S CIVIL SERVICE CHALLENGE.**

In his speech at Detroit on Monday, President Taft boldly challenged Mr. Bryan or anybody else to "tell the public what particular contract or restraint of interstate trade he would condemn which would not be condemned within this definition of the Court"—the definition laid down in the decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases. Of course, Mr. Bryan will accept the challenge, and that he will confuse the issue we have no doubt. There was another challenge, however, in the President's speech at Detroit, touching upon an entirely different matter which we should be pleased to have the Democrats accept at the next session of Congress. It is a challenge "to include in the civil service every collector, deputy collector and everybody connected with the internal revenue system in local collections, and put the whole service on an effective, non-partisan basis." The President challenged those who have charged him with using the patronage of his office to accomplish something "to come forward and join me in legislation which will enable me to put every local officer, be he postmaster, internal revenue collector, customs collector or anybody else filling an office of the United States, in any of the States of the Union, under the classified civil service." He would do this because "it would be a source of economy," and "would give the President more time to devote to other duties." He said that he knew "it would save a good many Congressmen their seats," and "would tend to the elevation of the public service," but he did not believe the Congress would do it.

In his speech, Mr. Taft said: "They have charged me with using patronage to accomplish something; if I have, I am not conscious of it." The Baltimore Sun is inclined to doubt this statement, and does not understand how the President could have been unconscious of the alleged fact that he cut off the Federal patronage of the Republican Insurgents in Congress who refused to support the Administration bills without amendment. In support of its opinion that the President must have been conscious of such use of his patronage, the Sun quotes a letter written by the President's Secretary, Charles D. Norton, in September last year, in which he said: "While Republican legislation pending in Congress was opposed by certain Republicans, the President felt it to be his duty to the party and to the country to withhold Federal patronage from certain Senators and Congressmen who seemed to be in opposition to the Administration's efforts to carry out the promises of the party platform." Mr. Norton did write such a letter, and yet the President in his zeal for the accomplishment of his own pledges and the promises of his party platform might not have been conscious of using patronage to attain his ends. We have sufficient faith in his good intentions and sufficient proof of his disregard of partisan considerations in the larger things of his Administration to accept his statement at Detroit at its full face value. He did not use the Federal patronage, certainly, for Administration purposes when he appointed Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when he placed Lurion, of Tennessee, and Lamar, of Georgia, on the Supreme Bench; when he appointed Connor, of North Carolina, to the Circuit Bench, and Smith, of South Carolina, to the District Bench. Besides, in the matter as noted by Mr. Norton, he was dealing with a condition in his own party and not with a theory of the wisest and best means of attaining the ends of good government.

Leaving this incident out of further consideration at present, the challenge for adequate legislation that will remove any future use of Federal patronage is perfectly clear and has the ring of the true metal. What will those who have charged the President with the abuse of patronage do about it? That is the question of immediate importance. We have not the least doubt that the challenge was issued in good faith. At the close of 1910 there were nearly 300,000 employees of the Government in the classified civil service. A year ago Mr. Taft issued an Executive order placing in the competitive classified service the assistant postmasters in post offices of the first and second classes. In a speech to the League of Republican Clubs in New York City last October he recommended the extension of the merit system to postmasters of the first, second and third classes, to collectors of internal revenue, to collectors of customs, surveyors of customs and appraisers. He urged Congress in his message last December to enact a law providing that the President should have the

power to include in the classified service all local officers outside of Washington whose appointments now require confirmation by the Senate. He has also extended the merit system to the diplomats and consular service, and his record on the question of civil service is, as the Colonel would say, "as clean as a hound's tooth." We are all quite ready to take the President at Mr. Norton's word; let us take him now at his own, and go in with him to reform the civil service of the Government by taking it out of any sort of politics.

Grover Cleveland was the first and most effective of our Presidents in making the civil service a live question in this country. Democrats of the Jacksonian school "to the victors belong the spoils," will not, of course; but the question now is not whether Mr. Taft was "conscious" in his dealing with the Insurgents of his own party; but whether we are conscious of the opportunity the President now offers of his help in taking patronage away from him and his successors in office.

**LOOKS A LITTLE "WET" NOW.**

It will not be known before October 5 definitely and exactly how Maine voted on the prohibition question. Since the election last Monday week, it has been "wet" one day and "dry" the next. The first returns of something like 1,500 for the repeal of Constitutional prohibition were whittled down and whittled down until it had been converted into a majority for prohibition of about 500, and it is now decided that the majority for repeal is 26. Attorney-General Pattingall is said to have expressed his belief that corrections that are to be made will show a considerable majority against repeal. Corrections can be made up to October 9. In the meantime, the blind tigers and holes-in-the-wall and the boot-leggers and open saloons in the cities are doing business in the same old way and at the same old stands.

People on the outside who do not know the ways of Maine have been puzzled by the present remarkable situation; but it is explained by the Boston Transcript that "humanity is pretty evenly divided on almost any political, economic or moral issue," especially in the State of Maine, which, although generally supposed to be hopelessly Republican, has, in fact, since 1888 been a very close State. The highest percentage of the popular vote cast for a Republican candidate for President in forty-one years was cast for the Colonel in 1904, when he received 51.56 per cent. of the total vote cast. The lowest percentage of the vote of Maine cast for a Democratic candidate for President in the long period of years covered by the statistics of the Transcript was in 1904, when Judge Parker received only 37 per cent. of the ballots polled. In 1908 Mr. Bryan received 43 per cent. of the total vote, the smallest vote cast by Maine for the Democratic candidate for President, with the exception of the Parker vote in 1904, in forty years. The people of Maine have a way of voting as they please. The Democrats stayed at home in 1888 and Harrison was elected. Four years later they went back on Harrison, reducing his percentage from 47 per cent. in 1888, to 42 per cent. in 1892.

These figures are used by our Boston contemporary to show that it is really no new thing for the result in Maine to be very close at elections in which the people are really interested. One of the reasons that there has been so large a vote in Maine for the repeal of Constitutional prohibition is not that the people of that State are less given to the cause of temperance, but because prohibition as the laws have been administered has not prohibited.

**UNITED FOR GOOD ROADS.**

Easily the most notable gathering in Richmond for several years will be the first road congress of the American Association for Highway Improvement, which takes place November 20-22. Charles P. Light, chief field representative of the Association, in an interview elsewhere will be found details most strikingly the purposes of this body. The congress in Richmond will bring the leading highway builders of the country and many other men of nation-wide celebrity. As a manifestation of his interest in and approval of this great work, the President of the United States will be present at the meeting.

The problems of construction and maintenance of highways will be fully discussed at this first road congress. All that will be said and done will be along practical, helpful lines. The time-worn platitudes about roads will not burden the air—action is the aim of the Association. The necessity for the Association must be apparent to all who are familiar to any degree with the road problem, which is a national problem. Just as there should be uniform laws and uniform legal procedure in all States, so there should be uniform methods of road-making and road-maintenance in all of them. There must be correlation of effort so that all road bodies may work together harmoniously, without waste or overlapping. There must be a general movement to arouse public sentiment for better highways and for wise and equitable road legislation. Efficient road administration in the States and their subdivisions, including the employment of skilled supervision, and the elimination of politics from the road question, must be brought about.

Most important of all these purposes is the continuous and systematic maintenance of all highways, the classification of all roads according to the requirements of traffic. The principle of State aid and State supervision

must be adopted in all the States. All road construction should be so correlated that the important roads of each county shall connect with those of the adjoining counties, and so that the important roads of each State shall connect with those of adjoining States. Joint State action in the matter of highways is much better than Federal action, and will bring results far more quickly. By intelligent co-operation, the States may thus be brought closer together commercially and socially, and endevotedly to be hoped for. Thus would be established trunk lines serving sectional as well as State purposes. In fact, joint State action in establishing interstate roads is the only practical method for accomplishing this great purpose.

Virginia, for example, would benefit immeasurably by the adoption of a continuous and correlating plan of road construction. Road building along improved lines has been too sporadic and irregular in this Commonwealth. There are some counties which have fine stretches of improved highways—there are others which cannot boast a single inch. There should be continuous highways stretching through all the counties and joining them, while there should be at least one great main road through the State, a chain made of county links of good roads. One-fifth of the Virginia counties have voted \$3,558,000 as special bond issues for highway construction since the State Highway Commission was created—and much of this has been voted in the last twelve months. This is a good showing, but the counties without good roads should arouse themselves to the tremendous value of good roads to the county and its inclusive communities.

The American Association for Highway Improvement has to do with a great work which concerns the people of the whole nation. Its first congress here will be a notable event, calling the attention of the country to the far-reaching significance of the road problem, and the importance which is attached to it by the leaders of American thought and action.

**"BLEEDING KANSAS."**

Governor Mann is going to Kansas this week to take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of that State to the Union. He will make an address by special request, and it is hoped that he will "make the punishment fit the crime," so to say. From the days of John Brown down to the time of Stubbs, Kansas has been making trouble for all the rest of the country, having retained in its blood many of the evil traits of the Indians and Spaniards and Texans, who were its first inhabitants.

Coming to the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase and by cession from Texas, the theatre of Indian foray and massacre, the border land between the free and slavery States, the territory in which John Brown, of Ossawatimie, did his most brutal work, and at present held securely, it would seem, in the hands of Stubbs, it would have been better for all the rest of us had it never been born. There is no heresy that is too strong for its political stomach, no form of violence in which its people would not engage, and no excess of righteousness which they would not claim. We would suggest that Governor Mann take the Virginia Bill of Rights with him and read it for the information of the people of that land of cyclone pits and sandy wastes and riotous politics to the end that they might be saved from themselves and the impossible leaders whom they have followed.

**BEVERLEY RANDOLPH WELFORD.**

One of the most notable of the old school of Virginia lawyers passed on Tuesday, when Judge Beverley Randolph Welford obeyed the summons of death. More than eighty years old, he had lived as a prominent figure in the annals of Virginia for many decades, serving Virginia with fidelity and honor. For more than thirty years he sat upon the circuit bench in Richmond, adorned it with his masterly learning, his xatted character, his noble and just qualities. He tried thousands of cases in his tenure of office, and surrendering the chair because of old age, departed with the record of one whose work was well done, and who was faithful to the trust reposed in him. Secure is his name in the judicial history of the Commonwealth; enduring is his work. Serene and patient he awaited the end, conscious of duty well done and of a life nobly and finely lived, as became a Virginia judge of the old school.

**BUCKING THE BRONX.**

A Manhattan cocktail involved Vice-President Fairbanks in unlimited trouble in the very midst of his period of high political hopes. It is to be hoped that the President will remember this when he visits St. Louis Saturday, for the ominous Bronx cocktail in all its green-gold allurement will meet him there. Some of the St. Louis preachers have tried to remove it from his path, but to no avail.

There was cautious debate as to the Bronx mixture Monday at a weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of the Missouri metropolis. A resolution was adopted protesting against the serving of any intoxicant at the Taft breakfast Saturday morning. The ministers did not protest against the cocktail at any other meal, but simply fought its use at breakfast.

At the conference, the Rev. S. E. Ewing asked whether a Bronx cocktail is necessarily intoxicating. "There are cocktails that are not intoxicating, and it may be that the Bronx is one of them," he said, perhaps thinking

of the clam and oyster cocktails. "Its name indicates that it comes from New York," interjected the Rev. George Steekee, "and I am persuaded that it contains whiskey." "How do you know that it does?" asked Brother Ewing, and Brother Steekee replied: "Well, the W. C. T. U. would not have written asking us to protest against it if it were not an intoxicant." The question was finally referred to the Rev. Clair E. Ames, a train dispatcher preacher, and he "stated positively" that the Bronx cocktail contains whiskey, though "he wasn't asked where he got his information."

Despite the testimony of Brother Ames, the ministers were still disposed to be cautious, and the resolution adopted referred to no specific cocktail, but protested generally against intoxicants.

At the conference of the Presbyterian preachers the same question was raised as to the ingredients of the Bronx. The Rev. Frank Magill said that he had read in a newspaper that it had some jiggers in it. He was asked how many, but he confessed he did not know. "They were jiggers, whatever that is, and one of them had whiskey or something in it." Immediately a condemnatory resolution was agreed to, pointing out that Mr. Taft is a total abstainer, and asking the banquet committee to "follow his example."

A Lynchburg informant says that the Bronx cocktail contains gin, vermouth and orange juice or orange bitter. Be that as it may, it has been decided that the Bronx will stay put and be in evidence at the Taft breakfast.

**GETTING BETTER ALL THE TIME.**

Richmond College will begin its seventy-ninth year to-day, with one hundred and fifty students in attendance. They come from many of the Southern States, and there are also representatives of the West and East. Their certificates show that they are better prepared for college work than ever before, the most of them having completed a four-years' course in the high schools. Sixteen candidates for the ministry among their number have been accepted by the board of trustees, and will receive aid from the fund set apart for this purpose.

With a corps of teachers of exceptional ability, and under the superb direction of President Boatwright, the promise of a year of brilliant and substantial achievement is particularly encouraging to the friends of this most worthy institution.

**THE SOUTHSIDE.**

A foreigner visiting the United States is sojourning in Virginia, and in writing his impressions to the New York Sun is most complimentary. He is visiting in Southside Virginia, where he finds "comfort and contentment," but "no hurry." He says that he has never heard the word "money" since he has been in that part of the Old Dominion, and "talk of real estate and mortgages is evidently taboo." Moreover, he observes that "if men or women go beyond their tether in a strenuous way their fate is polite Coventry, which means nothing more than a bow on meeting or banishment." He adds that he doesn't mean that the neighborhood is full of Admiral Crichtons, but that people take respectability more into account "than anywhere else I have been in the States." Every one, he says, seems to know every one else, though the line is strictly drawn. "You shake hands with Mrs. Soandso and merely bow to Mrs. Somebodyelse, but you acknowledge them all, good or bad, in some way." We doubt if there are really any bad people in the Southside, but aside from that the foreigner's impression is very complimentary to a section of Virginia famed in song and story.

Why is it that persons who use the telephone do not use it right? For example, in ringing up an office to find out if some particular person is in, instead of saying, "Who is this?" why don't you say, "This is Mr. Dub; is Mr. Rub in?"

General Felix Agnus ought to have a talk with his excellent cartoonist, Thorndike, and reason with him about sending up the President in a flying machine. In view of the fact that the President is already up in the air, it would be just as well for the Republican standpatters not to indulge in suggestions of this sort.

**"Meet me at the Fair."**

The Hon. W. Jasper Talbert has announced his purpose to oppose Senator Tillman for re-election. But "how come?" We have been laboring under the impression that "Jap" was dead, and we think he is; but why this effort at resurrection? It has been nine long years since anybody has heard of him, and a politician who has been dead nine years could not be voted even in the Democratic primary elections in Norfolk County.

**Voice of the People**

A Fine Tribute to Carrington.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I read your editorial in The Times-Dispatch of Tuesday, September 13, 1911, by one "Carlyle" of the Penitentiary. I fully agree with you as to the reasons why Dr. C. V. Carrington should be retained in his present position as physician to the penitentiary.

It has been my belief all along that the position above referred to should be filled only by one fully competent in every particular to fill it. From time to time the public has been given to understand that the one now filling

it is fully competent, and that he has made good in every instance in the careful and painstaking discharge of his duty. I understand that politics has nothing to do with the position, so far as controlling it is concerned; therefore, I take the liberty of making this expression, and indulging the honor of Dr. C. V. Carrington by re-stating in his present position upon the ground that he has made good in that position in the past. It is my candid opinion that he is a well-qualified man to fill the position of physician to the penitentiary, and that he is able to show even greater results in the future.

It is with no sinister motive that I write these lines, but as one of more than 40,000 negroes in this municipality, I express my desire to have the very best thing done for the medical welfare of the unfortunate inmates of the State Penitentiary.

Could a better thing be done than to retain a man who has proven himself worthy of the respectability placed upon him? Trusting that your suggestions may have weight with the appointing power, as you have very truly, W. T. JOHNSON.  
Richmond, September 20.

**What Will Be Done About It?**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Your editorial of even date, "An Outrage of the Law," was so apropos, that I am sure it will stir the hearts of your thousands of readers—it ought to stir the hearts of the community will be shocked, as it has been for these many years, at the remarks of the magistrate before the magistrate by you tend to awaken the community, or will we go on from day to day and night of the acts as you have pointed out, that the sentencing of a child under seventeen years of age to jail shall not be done? The law is plain, and it ought to be understood by all of average intelligence. It is a gross perversion of the law, and the case of the child, if an inhuman act, which should bring the blush of shame to every cheek in this Commonwealth. This case is not an exceptional one, and one who knows that law recently that the law is being broken every day in this matter. The present does well points out the inexcusable and wanton treatment of youthful offenders, and it ought to be a frigate in such action by the community as common humanity demands at its hands. Will the people act or forget it? Nous verrons.  
LOUIS L. PARHAM.  
Richmond, September 20.

**Books in the Public Schools.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—An editorial in The Times-Dispatch of yesterday, September 19, in calling attention to the many changes in school books made by the State Board of Education. It is becoming more and more difficult to find books to give his children an education. Free public schools, about which the average politician so blantly exist in the imagination only, and the children in the State growing up ignorant because their parents are too poor to buy the many books required of them, and too proud to ask the city or county board to give them. At the end of each session new books have to be purchased, and the books are only partly used, and at the next session they are discarded and the same publication slightly changed is substituted. Thus, Frye's grammar geography is so changed that the illustrations of the former are placed on another, and presto! it becomes Frye's high school geography. The new books are so changed that they are not permitted to use it, but must purchase the new. Furthermore, it has come under the writer's observation that pupils in the public schools have been required to buy books that have never been used at all. The books are so changed that they are not permitted to use it, but must purchase the new. Furthermore, it has come under the writer's observation that pupils in the public schools have been required to buy books that have never been used at all.

**A Political Parable and the Primary.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I noticed on your editorial page of the past week, an article written by Duke, of Charlottesville, and in his reference to the machine he calls it a "machine." Now, I am sure you means to say that the new machine as he calls it has done the work of our modern separator. I think that he has a grain of earth's harvest enters into the making of the machine, and it comes the straw, chaff and the wheat. Look at the great mountains of straw and chaff, the bulk, the plurality, the majority—it goes where the machine listeth, but the wheat—the minority—faileth to the ground; but it is the grain of wheat which is the value and rewarding the farmer for his labor, and then, flowing into the channels of trade, it feeds the hungry multitude; but it is very important that we take care of the majority, put it back on our lands, that we make it grow up next time. So let us get together and let us do any thing for the betterment of laws, for the advancement and improvement of the State. Let us hear from Judge Duke on the primary election; that primary which denied him the privilege of running for Governor a few years ago, or according to the great expense one would have to bear to run. It appeared to him at that time that he was contemplating running, but it is now too late. He is a conservative estimates, between \$12,000 and \$15,000 to get through. He is getting these figures, that he could not afford to take the amount from his private fortune and risk it on an uncertainty. Now, as one who is not a candidate, I am sure that Duke and one who would have supported him if he had run, I ask him to tell us what he thinks of this expensive primary under which only the rich can attain to high office.

**On the Road to Angouleme.**

(After "Locksley Hall.")  
In the dim and distant future,  
When the lights are burning low,  
I say, "I hope," I do not know.

**On the Road to Angouleme.**

On the road two tires were punctured,  
And the lights refused to burn,  
Motors, when they do run well,  
Are not worth a single turn.

**In the east the moon rose brightly,**

And traversed the starlit sky;  
The automobile, like a beast,  
Resolved to kill us or to die.

**In the road the automobile,**

Lightly skids from side to side,  
And the chauffeur most politely,  
Curses at "that" car-bide.

**At the cross-roads where the sign-post**

Dimly point in every way,  
Ross must jump down and decipher  
What the French words mean to say.

**At three o'clock we reached the city.**

As the east was growing light;  
Dimly only breaks at morning,  
Automobiles break all night.

**B. Altman & Co.**  
WILL MAIL, ON REQUEST, A COPY OF  
THEIR NEW CATALOGUE No. 104, FOR THE  
AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS, 1911-1912.  
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

**Daily Queries and Answers**  
Vote in Washington County.  
Please give the number of votes cast in Washington county for each of the senatorial candidates in the recent primary.  
Martin, 1,432; Jones, 31; Swanson, 1,439; Glass, 32.  
Surviving Members of Parker's Battery.  
W. McK. Evans, a survivor of Parker's Battery, C. S. A., desires the address of the woman who wished information as to that battery's present status. This address we do not possess.  
Trust.  
What is a "trust company," as applied to savings banks?  
The word "trust" in connection with the savings bank means that the bank acts in the capacity of a trustee for those who desire to intrust them with their business.  
Dromio.  
Is there any such word in the English language as "Dromio," and what is the meaning?  
E. is used by Shakespeare in his "Comedy of Errors" as the synonym for twin brother.  
Schooner.  
What are the names of the masts of a six-masted schooner?  
F. Fore, main, mizzen, sloop, jigger and driver.

**FAIRFAX CARTWRIGHT BITTERLY ATTACKED**  
BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.  
SIR FAIRFAX CARTWRIGHT, the British ambassador to Austria, who has been during the last few weeks the object of such bitter attacks in the German newspapers, owing to his remarks on the subject of Germany's Moorish policy, made in a conversation with the well known Austrian journalist, Dr. Siegmund Munz, and published by the latter in the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," is persona grata at the court of Emperor Francis Joseph, and in Viennese society. He has a very strong strain of German blood in his veins. For his grandfather, Sir Thomas Cartwright, who died as British minister plenipotentiary at Stockholm, in 1550, was married to Countess Marie von Sandzell, daughter of the grand master of the court of King Maximilian II. of Bavaria. Sir Fairfax's own mother was a German, a Fraulein Clemen, the wife of a German, a Baron von Gual, who had been the companion of the first wife of his father, William Cornwallis Cartwright, of Aynho, Banbury.

The Cartwrights have been seated at Aynho ever since the days of Richard Cartwright, a successful lawyer, who put on the property early in the seventeenth century, and whose son married the daughter of the famous Parliamentary general, the second Lord Fairfax, who commanded at Marston Moor. It is from this general that Sir Fairfax, the ambassador, derives his name. When he was at Rome he married the youngest daughter of the Marchese Chigi, a member of that historic and princely house of the old Roman patriciate, and the head of which is hereditary marshal of the Holy Roman Empire, and guide of the papal chapel, responsible as such for all the arrangements for the election of Popes. Through his wife, and through his grandmother, Sir Fairfax is thus related not only to most of the great patrician houses of Rome, but likewise to many of the old families of the Austrian nobility, and such as the Sayn-Wittgensteins, Thurn and Taxis, etc.

While minister at Munich, Sir Fairfax became a great favorite with the Bavarian royal family, especially with Prince and Princess Leopold, and of Prince's sons and daughters. Princess Leopold being the eldest daughter, Emperor Francis Joseph. Indeed, it was the interest which Princess Leopold exercised in his behalf at Vienna, that led her father, the Emperor, to ask King Edward to have Sir Fairfax appointed as ambassador to his court.

Sir Fairfax is possessed of very many talents, and is a very capable allowance from his father, and this, together with the fact that he as well as his wife, are Roman Catholics, renders his position among the diplomatic corps on the banks of the Danube, of a very privileged character. Nor is it in the least degree probable that the clamor in the German press will find any response on the part of the Viennese court and government, or that any demand will be made by them for his recall, although it cannot be denied that for so clever a man he has been somewhat unfortunate in his relations with the press. This is not the first time that he has made the mistake of imagining that he could make use of the Continental press for political purposes, and without his confidence being betrayed, and himself compromised thereby. Perhaps his tendency to take journalists into his confidence is due to the fact that he has done a good deal of writing himself, being the author of several tragedies, of review articles, and even of one or two books. He has probably inherited his literary gifts from his father, who is the author of a very erudite history of the Jesuits, and who for some time was the Liberal member for Oxfordshire.

Rome's action in giving the name of Crispi to one of its principal thoroughfares, without exciting any protest, but, on the contrary, approval, even from those organs of the press which were most bitter against him during his lifetime, demonstrates the extraordinary revolution which public sentiment has undergone, in Italy, towards King Humbert's all-powerful premier. In fact, the Italian as a whole seem to have at length reached the conclusion, formed long ago abroad, namely, that Crispi was the greatest statesman produced by Italy in the nineteenth century, next to Cavour, and Leo XIII.

Crispi's countrymen have likewise ended by appreciating the fact that in addition to being a statesman of international renown, he was also in every sense of the word a gentleman, and a very chivalrous one at that, despite his origin. The one great mistake which he made, was his association with the unscrupulous woman who is now receiving a pension from the Italian government as his widow, but who is excommunicated from one end of the Peninsula to the other, and throughout Sicily, under the name of Dona Lina. He did not marry her until the eve of the wedding of the daughter

whom she had borne him, and to whom he was devoted, and in order to enable the girl, Giuseppina, and her lovely woman, to become the wife of the fourth Prince of Linguaglossa, head of one of the most ancient houses of the Italian nobility.

Dona Lina was a woman of particularly unprincipled antecedents, and not satisfied with the scandals in which she had become involved prior to knowing Crispi, some of them figuring on the police records of the Sicilian town of Syracuse, she continued, after becoming first his companion and then his principal adviser, to incriminate herself in all sorts of unsavory affairs, from the consequent of which she was only saved by her husband's name. He was rendered responsible for most of these misdoings of hers, especially those of a financial character; whereas the fact has since been brought to light that all that he did was to endeavor to shield her from the consequences, sacrificing for the purpose all that he had got, and dying not only penniless, but even in debt.

As an instance of his generosity of character, it may be recalled that one of the principal charges against him was that he had ordered King Humbert the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, for the French scientist and aviator, Cornelius Herz, who played so evil a role in the Franco-Prussian war, and who, Crispi's foes did not hesitate to assert, from the platform and in print, had received 100,000 lire, that is to say, \$20,000, for this order, from Herz. Crispi never took the trouble to deny this, or to exculpate himself. But among his papers there has been found a letter, written on the official paper of the French president of the Council of Ministers, and in the handwriting of the French statesman, De Freycinet, who was Prime Minister of France at the time when he affixed his signature to the document. In this letter De Freycinet entreats Crispi, as a personal favor, to bestow the Cordons of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on his friend Herz, for whom he himself had already obtained the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The production of this letter so many years after Crispi's death, has had the effect of causing him to be regarded as a released from a promise which he gave to Crispi, to maintain silence about it, and in an article just published in the Roman "Corriere della Sera" he relates that once when Crispi was lying ill, not long before his death, and after he had retired from office, he had shown Mantegazza, the letter in question, extracting from him a pledge to make no mention of it, and explaining at the same time that if he had never used it to exculpate himself from the charges brought against him in connection with Herz, it was because it would have been a breach of confidence towards De Freycinet, capable of ruining one of France's most prominent statesmen; one who seemed likely at the time to become once more Premier of the Republic. Crispi added to Mantegazza, that if he were to use the letter in order to clear himself, he would regard himself as having been guilty of giving a stab in the back to De Freycinet.

This is only one of many of such traits of Crispi which are now becoming known and which explains the Italian standstill of his daughter, Princess Linguaglossa, to have his letters and correspondence published, and to have her as from personal knowledge, that it would show her father to his countrymen in an altogether new light, and completely clear his fair name.

I may add that the princess is now separated from her husband, for when he found that her father had left no money, and that all the wrongly acquired wealth imputed to him was a myth, and that he had sacrificed even his restricted private means to save his wife, the prince vented his disappointment on the princess to such a degree that she was compelled to seek judicial separation.

(Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

**Become a Depositor with the National State and City Bank**  
Your money will be kept in absolute security.  
Payment by check provides indisputable receipts in the form of your returned cancelled checks.  
We offer the services of a strong, sound bank to the small as well as the large depositor.  
**National State and City Bank**  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Wm. H. Palmer, President.  
John S. Ellett, Vice-President.  
Wm. M. Hill, Vice-President.  
J. W. Sinton, Vice-President.  
Julien H. Hill, Cashier.